

means for controlling the received power voltages to generate controlled voltage power outputs;

means for comparing a signal representative of the primary power voltage to a reference signal;

means for sensing when the primary power voltage reaches or exceeds a threshold reference level; and

*a1* means for delaying connection of the controlled power output voltages to the computer for a selected delay time after the primary power voltage reaches the reference threshold level.

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*a1* 7. (Amended Once) The computer system of claim 6 further comprising means for generating a power up signal for indicating that all the monitored output voltages of the monitored power supply are at or above a usable and effective voltage level.

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11. (Amended Once) A method for monitoring and controlling power from a power supply that generates a primary power voltage and one or more secondary power voltages derived from the primary power voltage, comprising:

*a2* receiving the primary and secondary power voltages from the power supply;  
controlling the received power voltages to generate controlled voltage power outputs;  
comparing a signal representative of the primary power voltage to a reference signal;  
sensing when the primary power output voltage reaches or exceeds a threshold reference level; and

delaying connection of the power supply controlled voltage power outputs for a selected delay time after the primary power output voltage reaches the reference threshold level.

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16. (New) A power monitor circuit comprising:

*a3* a primary input adapted to receive a primary voltage from a power supply;

one or more secondary inputs to receive one or more secondary voltages from the power supply, wherein the one or more secondary voltages are derived from the primary voltage;

a comparator circuit adapted to compare the primary voltage with a reference voltage; and

a time delay circuit adapted to delay an output of the one or more secondary voltages by a select period of time once the primary voltage equals or exceeds the reference voltage.

17. (New) The power monitor circuit of claim 16, wherein the comparator circuit further comprises:

a resistor divider network adapted to divide the primary voltage, the resistor divider network comprising:

a first resistor of a first select value, and

a second resistor of a second select value, the first and second resistor being adapted to divide the primary voltage into a select divided primary voltage; and

a<sup>3</sup> a comparator having a first input coupled to the resistor divider network to receive the select divided primary voltage, the comparator having a second input coupled to receive the reference voltage, the comparator further having an output coupled to the time delay circuit.

18. (New) The power monitor circuit of claim 16, wherein the reference voltage is approximately equal to 90% of the primary voltage.

19. (New) The power monitor circuit of claim 16, wherein the time delay circuit outputs the primary and one or more secondary voltages approximately 40ms after the primary voltage equals or exceeds the reference voltage.

20. (New) The power monitor circuit of claim 16, wherein the primary voltage is approximately equal to 12 volts, one of the secondary voltages is approximately equal to 3.3 volts and another of the secondary voltages is approximately equal to 5 volts.

21. (New) A power monitor circuit for monitoring two or more voltages from a power supply wherein the power supply derives the two or more voltages from a single voltage, the power monitor circuit comprising:

a first input adapted to receive one voltage of the two or more voltages from the power supply;

a secondary input for each of the remaining two or more voltages, each secondary input adapted to receive an associated one of the remaining two or more voltages;

an output for each of the two or more voltages;

a comparator circuit adapted to compare the one voltage received at the first input with a reference voltage; and

a time delay circuit adapted to delay the coupling of the two or more voltages to the outputs for a select period of time after the comparator has sensed the one voltage received on the first input equals or exceeds the reference voltage.

a<sup>3</sup> 22. (New) The power monitor circuit of claim 21, wherein the one voltage received on the first input is a primary voltage and the remaining two or more voltages are secondary voltages derived from the primary voltage.

23. (New) The power monitor circuit of claim 21, wherein the reference voltage is in relation to 90% of the nominal setting of the one voltage received at the first input.

24. (New) The power monitor circuit of claim 21, wherein the select period of time is approximately 40ms.

25. (New) The power monitor circuit of claim 21, further comprising:

a voltage divider adapted to divide the one voltage received on the first input, wherein the divided one voltage received on the first input is compared to the reference voltage.

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